ZHITKOV, V.V., inzhener.

Rotary dryer for oilseeds. Masl.-zhir.prom. 19 no.1:12-14 '54.
(MLRA 7:2)

1. Saratovskiy masloshirtrest. (Drying apparatus)

ZHITKOV, V. V.

Drying Drum Installation for Oil Yeilding Seeds. Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry), #3:30: Mar 55

ZHITKOV, V. V.

Zhitkov, V. Cylindrical dryer. for production of oil from seeds. Tr. from the Russian. p. 30. LEKA PROMISHLENOST. Sofiya. Vol. 4, no, 3, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

ZHITKOV, V.V.

Cylindrical dryer for production of oil from seeds. Tr. from the Russian. p. 30.
LEKA PROMISHLENOST, Sofiya, Vol. 4, no. 3, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

ZHITKOV, V.Ya.

The nature of architecture. Trudy NPI 102:3-35 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Architecture--Composition, proportion, etc.)

KRIVOSHEYEV, Aleksandr Kos'mich, dots.; ZHITKOV, V.Ya., starshiy prep., otv. red.; PLESHAKOV, V.D., dots., red.; ZARIF'YAN, A.Z., dots., red.; NAUMOVA, Yu.A., tekhn. red.

[Types of apartments planned for the third climate region of the U.S.S.R.] Perspektivnye tipy kvartir dlia tret'ego klimaticheskogo raiona SSSR. Novocherkassk, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel NPI, 1962. 74 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Novocherkassk. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra arkhitektury.
(Apartment houses--Design and construction)

SHAMRIKOV, N., inzh.; ZHITKOV, V.A., inzh.

Ventilated open roof for houses of the 1-468 series. Zhil. stroi. no.8:24 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ZHITKOV, Yu.P.

Achievements of the tree tappers of the Mikhailovskii Forest Chemical Enterprise. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.1:26 '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Mikhaylovskiy khimleskhoz.
(Tree tapping)

CH

13

The conductivity method of determining the salinity of soils and ground waters. S. I. Dolgov and A. A. Zhitkova. *Pochvovedenie* (U.S.S.R.) No. 1, 60-71(1952).—To establish the relation between elec. cond. and salt concn. of soil-water exts., the specific conductance was detd. on 62 water exts. of various salinized-desalinized soils on which the salt content was detd. by the standard chem. methods. From the data obtained a conversion coeff. was established for 12 grades of salt concn. This coeff. is calcd. by dividing the concn. of the water ext. (g.-equiv. ions per l.) by the sp. conductance. Thus, by multiplying the figure on sp. conductance of any soil-water ext. or ground water by the coeff. one can read from the chart of the 12 grades the salt concn. expressed in g.-equiv. It is shown that for soils up to 10% concn. of salts the agreement with standard analyses is very good. The aspects of various salts and temp. effects are discussed. S. Joffe

ZHITKOVA, A. A.

29126 DOLGOV, S. I. I ZHITKOVA, A. A. -- Sifonnyy metod granulometricheskogo analiza pochv. Pochvovedenie, 1949, No. 9, s. 548-56

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

ZHITKOVA, A. A.

"Syphon Method of Granulometric Analysis of Soil,"

Pochvovedniye, No. 9, 1949.

Mbr., Soil, Inst. im. V. V. Dokuchayev, Dept. Geologico-Geog. Sci., Acad. Sci., -c1949-.

DOLGOV, S. I., ZHITKOVA, A.A.

Soils - Analysis

Conductivity method of determining salinity of soils and ground waters. Pochvovedenie, No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

DOLGOV, S. I., ZHITKOVA, A.A.

Electric Conductivity

Conductivity method of determining salinity of soils and ground waters. Pochvovedenie No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

FRIDLAND, V.M.; DOROKHOVA, K.Ya.; ZHITKOVA, A.I.

Nature of the structure of humid tropical soils (Morth Vietnam). Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no. 3:707-709 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva i Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.P.Gerasimovym.

CA

1

Determination of acetylene in the atmosphere of industrial establishments. A. S. Zhitkova and S. I. Kut'in. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 674-6(1949).—Reproducible color of Cu_2C_2 is obtained with the absorbent soln. of 0.5 mg. $Cu(NO_3)_2$ in 20 ml. H_2O with enough NH_4OH to give 0.83 g. NH_3 + 2.25 g. NH_2OHCl in 33 H_2O + 4.5 ml. 2% gelatin + 33 ml. EtOH, all dild. to 100 ml. with H_2O. The color is matched against mixed solns. of Co and Cr nitrates. H_2S in the sample is first removed by means of $Pb(OAc)_2$. The reagent is suitable for detg. 0.01-0.4 mg. of C_2H_2/l. in 1-5 ml. samples. G. M. Kosolapoff

ZHITKOVA, A. S.

Methods for determining injurious gases and vapors in air. A practical handbook in sanitary industrial chemistry. Moscow, State chemical technical publishers, 1954. 187 p.

ZHITKOVA, A. S.

Methods of detecting harmful gases and vapors in the air; manual. 2. perer. izd. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1939. 186 p. (50-45804)

QD121.Z49

ZHITKOVA, A.S.; BULYCHEVA, A.I.; MEL'NIKOVA, P.A.

Cleaning of special clothing from organic mercury compounds. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.10:31-33 Oct 1952. (CIML 23:4)

1. Of Moscow Scientific-Research Institute for the Protection of Labor VTsSPS.

ЖИТКОВА. А.

ALEKSEYEVA, M.V.; ANDRONOV, B.Ye.; GURVITS, S.S.; ZHITKOVA, A.S.;
SHTAL', V.K., redaktor; RAKOV, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Identification of harmful agents in the air of industrial installations] Opredelenie vrednykh veshchestv v vozdukhe proizvodstvennykh pomeshchenii. Izd. 2-e. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khimicheskoi lit-ry, 1954. 409 p. (MIRA 8:4)
(Air--Analysis)

AD 1863. RAPID METHODS FOR DETERMINATION [illegible] SUBSTANCES [illegible]
Zhitkova, A.S. (Nov. No. [illegible]
[illegible] 1958, [illegible]

ZHITKOVA, G.M.

Histological examination of the placenta in toxoplasmosis. Trudy KirgNOAGE no.2:203-205 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz Kirgizskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. - kand.med.nauk A.A.Il'in). Nauchnyye rukovoditeli - prof. M.N.Lekhtman i prof. B.F.Malyshev.

ZHITKOVA, L. A.

CA

10

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Synthesis of organobismuth compounds. L. A. Zhitkova, N. I. Shverdina and K. A. Kocheshkov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 1839-43 (in French, 1843) (1938).—Organobismuth compds., possessing possible therapeutic value, are prepd. by reaction of RMgCl with Bi salts in toluene. The following mesityl derivs. were prepd.: *$(Me_3C_6H_2)_3Bi$* (I), m. 136-7°, from $Me_3C_6H_2MgBr$ and $BiCl_3$; *dichloride* (II), decomp. 150° without melting, from I and dry Cl_2; *dibromide*, bright yellow, m. above 250°, from I and Br_2. II with $Na_2S_2O_3$ in acetone-water gives I. I with $BiCl_3$ in ether suspension gives a white, completely inorg. ppt. Ph_3Bi (III) under the same conditions gives Ph_2BiCl, m. 180°. PhMgCl and $BiBr_3$ in toluene give III, isolated as the dichloride, m. 141°; yield 47%. III with $Pb(OAc)_4$ in CCl_4 is converted to $Ph_3Bi(OAc)_2$, m. 164°, yield 23%. HgCl with Bi-Na in xylene at 145-150° for 18 hrs. gives chiefly Ph_2Hg, m. 125°, and only a small amt. of III. III is obtained in 44% yield from PhLi and $BiBr_3$ in ether. John Livak

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BLYUMENTAL', R.M.; GIRICH, A.I.; GONCHARIK, A.K.; GUSEVA, T.P.; ZHITKOVA, L.A.; IOFFE, A.M.; KULEMIN, P.D.; LEVINA, L.I.; OSHKIN, P.A.; PAPROTSKIY, T.V.; RYAKHINOV, A.N.; SAMSONOV, N.A.; TULAYKOV, V.N.; USTINOV, I.M.; FAYN, B.P.; SHIFRIN, D.L.; KOLOTILOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich, red.; SVYATITSKAYA, K.P., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Equipment for the petroleum industry] Neftianoe oborudovanie. Vol.5 [Petroleum valves and fittings] Nefianaia armatura. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. 1958. 247 p. (MIRA 12:1)

(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

L 30776-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/ETC(f) GG/RM/DS

ACC NR: AP6022136 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/012/2662/2665

AUTHOR: Kochorginskaya, L. L.; Rozenblyum, N. D.; Stasyuk, Kh. A.; Zhitkova, L. G.; Breger, A. Kh.

32

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Obtaining ion-exchange membranes by the pre-irradiation method

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 12, 1965, 2662-2665

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorylation, ion exchange membrane, gamma irradiation, sulfonation

ABSTRACT: To verify the possibilities of the pre-irradiation method, polyelefin films were irradiated on a unit used for radiation-chemical research with Co^{60} gamma-radiation source (dose strength -- 0.15 megarad/hour) in the presence of atmospheric oxygen. The peroxide group content in irradiated films was determined by an iodometric method. It was established that the peroxide group content at room temperature does not vary over a period of two to three months. Grafting of the monomer was carried out in air at an elevated temperature outside the irradiated zone. For introduction of ionogenic groups, the grafted films underwent sulfonation, saponification, or phosphorylation. It was found that the presence of an oxidation inhibitor

Card 1/2 UDC: 661.183.123

L 30776-66

ACC NR: AP6022136

in the polyolefin films, introduced during their manufacture, does not affect rate of monomer grafting (the monomers were purified by agitation with 20% NaOH, rinsed with distilled water, dried over calcium chloride, and distilled at reduced pressure). Conditions were selected for radiation grafting by the pre-irradiation method, with styrene and acrylonitrile in the ratio of 85:15, from an 80% solution of this mixture in methanol. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 10Dec63 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

BERKOVICH, F.M.; ZHITKOVA, S.A.

Conventional signs in hydraulic-drive drawings. Standartizatsiia 26 no.8:25-29 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Oil hydraulic machinery)

~~L 45707-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WH/JD~~

ACC NR: AP6027190 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/008/1822/1826

AUTHOR: Plyshevskiy, Yu. S.; Garkunova, N. V.; Leont'yeva, I. A.; Zhitkova, T. N.

ORG: none

3c
B

TITLE: Decomposition of datolite on heating

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 1822-1826

TOPIC TAGS: boron mineral, calcium mineral, borate, borate glass, silicate

ABSTRACT: The thermographic method was used to determine the heat effects associated with phase transformations and the heat capacity of the mineral datolite. The phase transformations were found to occur only above 920°. In the 950-980°C range, the mineral decomposes as follows:

$$2CaO \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot H_2O \rightarrow CaO \cdot B_2O_3 + CaO \cdot SiO_2 + SiO_2 + H_2O\uparrow .$$

Monocalcium borate $CaO \cdot B_2O_3$, monocalcium silicate β-$CaO \cdot SiO_2$, quartz α-SiO_2, and SiO_2-cristobalite are thus formed. At 1100°C, the mixture of newly formed compounds melts, forming borate glass. The heat of reaction of the datolite decomposition is 6.4 kcal/mole. The heat of reaction of the dehydration

$$2CaO \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot H_2O \rightarrow 2CaO \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 + H_2O\uparrow$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.824'42'273:542.92

L 45707-66

ACC NR: AP6027190

is 12.1 kcal/mole. The heat capacity of datolite between 100 and 500°C ranges from 0.19 to 0.52 cal/g. Calcined datolite and also calcined datolite ores can be used as boric microfertilizer, since they contain boron in the citric-soluble form. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 10Nov64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 UCR

ZHITKOVA, Z. N.

L 2611. X-ray protective rubber. G. A. BLOKH, M. S. KOGAN, N. A. BOGDANOVICH, Z. N. ZHITKOVA, and E. P. PROKHOROVICH. *Khim. Prom.*, 1954, 100–2; *Chem. Abs.*, 1955, 49, 1357. The lead equivalent of X-ray protective rubber is reduced 4 to 5 times by 100% substitution of lead with lithopone, 3 to 4 times with barium, and 2 times with antimony sulphide in the compounding. A substitution of 50 volume-% of lead with barium or antimony compounds reduces the protective effect but little compared with compounding with pure lead. A substantial saving in cost without impairing the quality is achieved by substituting 25 volume-% of lead oxide with barium or antimony compounds.

[illegible]

b2

(4)

ZHITKOVA, E.

X-ray protective rubber. O. A. Blokh, M. S. Kogan, N. A. Bogdanovich, E. N. Zhitkova, and S. P. Prokharovich (Yaroslav Rubber Tech. Products Plant, Moscow Chem. Ind., U.S.S.R.). *Khim. Prom.* 1954, 100-2.—The Pb equiv. of x-ray protective rubber is reduced 4-5 times by 100% substitution of Pb with lithopone, 3-4 times with Ba, and 2 times with Sb_2S_3 or Sb_2S_5 in the compounding. A substitution of 50 vol.-% of Pb with Ba or Sb compds. reduces the protective effect but little compared to compounding with pure Pb. A substantial saving in cost without impairing the quality is achieved by substituting 25 vol.-% of PbO with Ba or Sb compds. W. M. S.

BLOKH, G.A., dotsent; KOGAN, M.S.; BOGDANOVICH, N.A.; ZHITKOVA, Z.N.;
PROKHOROVICH, Ye.P.

X-ray protective rubbers. Khim.prom. no.2:100-102 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Rubber) (X rays--Safety measures)

ZHITKOVSKIY, Yu.Yu.

Second Atlantic Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. of the ships "Sergei Vavilov" and "Petr Lebedev." Okeanologiia 3 no.4:749-750 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ZHITKOVSKIY, Yu.Yu.

Electronic equipment used in studying the degree of dispersion of atomized liquids. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no. 6:85-87 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Electronic measurements)
(Particle size determination)

ACC NR: AP7003195 (N) UR/0213/66/006/006/1080/1085

AUTHOR: Volovova, L. A.; Zhitkovskiy, Yu. Yu.

ORG: Acoustic Institute (Akusticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Determination of some parameters of irregularities of the ocean floor by acoustic methods

SOURCE: Okeanologiya. v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1080-1085

TOPIC TAGS: ocean floor topography, acoustic detection, acoustic scattering, underwater acoustics

ABSTRACT: The acattering of sound by the ocean floor was measured in 1961—62 in 100 regions of the Atlantic Ocean and shown to be related to large geomorphological nonuniformities which cannot be determined by echosounding. A 200-g powder charge, reception by a nonoriented hydrophone, and recording and frequency analysis by a magnetophone and band filters, respectively, were used to measure the scattering of 1—30-kc/sec waves at 5—60° angles of incidence. Scattering was correlated with large and small irregularities as defined by the theoretical equation

$$M_B(\theta, f) \sim \frac{p^2}{\cos^4\theta} e^{-p^2 \mathrm{tg}^2\theta} + 4(k\sigma)^2 (kr_0)^2 \cos^4\theta, \qquad (1)$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi f}{c};\; p = a/2h,$$

UDC: 551.082/462.2(26)

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7003195

M_B being the coefficient of scattering, a and r_0 the radius of autocorrelation of the deviation of large and small nonuniformities, respectively, from average flatness, h and σ_0 the quadratic average height of large and small nonuniformities, respectively, and θ the angle of incidence. Angular dependence of the scattering of sound was shown to be applicable for the determination of the mean slopes of large irregularities; such nonuniformities, having moderate slopes (to 10—15°) give scattering primarily at low angles of incidence, the mode of scattering depending in this region on the slope of nonuniformities, without dependence of scattering on frequency. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,17,20/ SUBM DATE: 31Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002

ACC NR: AP7003196 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/006/1086/1088

AUTHOR: Volovov, V. I.; Zhitkovskiy, Yu. Yu.

ORG: Acoustics Institute (Akusticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Measurements of the coefficient of sound reflection from the ocean bottom

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1086-1088

TOPIC TAGS: ocean acoustics, ocean floor topography, oceanography, underwater acoustics, acoustic equipment, oceanographic instrument

ABSTRACT: Some experimental results of the study of the coefficient of sound reflection from the Atlantic Ocean bottom are given, based on measurements made in 1961—62 over a distance of 20,000 miles. The measurements were made at normal incidence using Kelvin-Hughes MS-26 echo sounders at 9.6 kcps and N-100 recorders. Bottom relief was simultaneously recorded on a Ladoga precision graphic recorder. The difference between the experimentally determined coefficients and those computed from the parameters of bottom sediments is shown. A graph is given showing the averaged reflection values along a track having an irregular bottom relief. The conclusion is drawn that bottom relief considerably influences the value of the reflection coefficients. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 04Nov65/ OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC: 551.083:534(26)

ACC NR: AP7003197 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/006/1089/1090

AUTHOR: Zhitkovskiy, Yu. Yu.

ORG: Acoustics Institute (Akusticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Multidimensional statistical characteristics of sea currents and their use

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v, 6, no. 6, 1966, 1089-1090

TOPIC TAGS: ocean current, ocean dynamics, ~~current meter~~, ~~current forecasting~~, ~~oceanography~~ underwater explosion, ocean floor topography, underwater acoustics

ABSTRACT: Using several hundred grams of explosive for an underwater explosion, it is shown that the resulting short signal will yield data on the distance between irregularities on the bottom. Formulas are derived and an example is given of one distance as determined from a signal recording. The mean distance between irregularities calculated for the reflected signal in the area of abyssal hills is 120—160 m. For improved accuracy, the author recommends the use of a discriminating circuit in the receiver to shorten the recorded pulse. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC: 551.083:534:551.462

L 06237-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) GW

ACC NR: AP6029539 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/66/012/003/0381/0382

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B

AUTHOR: Zhitkovskiy, Yu. Yu.

ORG: Acoustics Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: The use of short pulses in measuring the scattering coefficient of sound at the bottom of the sea

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 3, 1966, 381-382

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic scattering, ocean acoustics, sound wave, seismic wave

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a technique for determining the capacity of the ocean floor for scattering sound waves. A scattering coefficient is defined as $M = I_s/I_i$, where I_i is the intensity of a sound wave incident upon the ocean floor, and I_s is the intensity of sound scattered in a given direction by a unit area of the ocean floor, measured at unit distance from it. Special attention is given to the coefficient M for back scattering, in which the part of the scattered wave which is reflected back toward the source is examined. A case is considered in which a short pulse of sound strikes the ocean floor and is scattered by it. Assuming the ocean floor to be made up of randomly distributed point scatterers, the coefficient M is then obtained by integration. An expression is obtained for the frequency dependence of the back scat-

UDC: 534.24

Card 1/2

L 06237-67

ACC NR: AP6029539

tering coefficient, $M_B(f)$. A setup is proposed which would measure this frequency dependence by setting off a small explosive charge underwater and observing the waves reflected from the ocean floor. The expression obtained for $M_B(f)$ involves experimental parameters such as the weight and depth of the explosive charge, the "Q" of the receiving circuit and its resonant frequency f_0, and the coefficient of damping, $\beta(f)$, of sound waves of frequency f due to the water through which they are transmitted. The author thanks I. B. Andreev for his interest in the present work. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08,20/ SUBM DATE: 30Mar65/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ZHITKUTE, G.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Composition of dispersed fractions of the main kinds of peat of the Lithuanian SSR." Vil'nyus, 1961. 16 pp; 4 separate stitched pp of diagrams and maps; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Vil'nyus State Univ imeni V. Kapsukas); 250 copies; free; (KL, 6-61 sup, 197)

ZHITKYAVICHUS, V. [Zitkevicius, V.]

Anniversary of the Vilnius astronomical observatory. Priroda 52 no.9:117 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. Kapsukasa.

ZHITKYAVICHYUTE, I.I. [Zitkeviciute, I.]; MOLCHANOV, V.S.; ALEYNIKOV, F.K.

Alkali resistance of some silicate glasses. Part 1: Dependence of alkali resistance on the composition of glasses. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B. no.2:137-148 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR. Submitted October 6, 1964.

ZHITKYAVICHYUTE, I.I. [Zitkeviciute, I.]; ALEYNIKOV, F.K.;
SLIZHIS, V.A. [Slizys, V.]

Alkali resistance of some silicate glasses. Part 2: Electron microscope study of the glass surface desintegrated by alkali. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B. no.2:149-166 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR. Submitted December 10, 1964.

ZHITKYAVICHYUTE, I.I. [Zitkeviciute, I.]; ALEYNIKOV, F.K.

Alkali resistance of some silicate glasses. Part 3: Study of precipitates formed in the interaction of glass with caustic soda solution. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B. no.4:87-95 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimi i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR. Submitted April 29, 1965.

ZHITLEVSKIY, V.

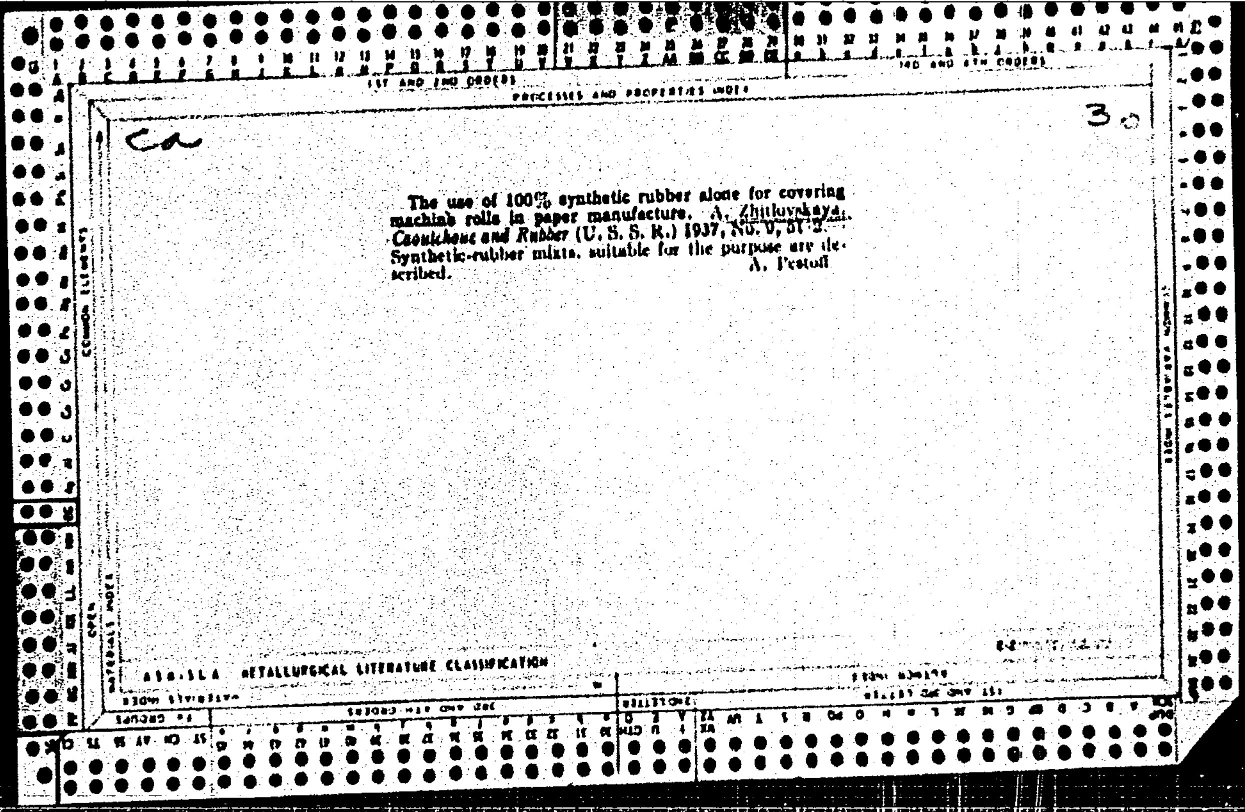
New exhibition pavilions in Sokol'niki. Na stroi. Ros. no.7:20-20a
Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta No.16 Glavmosstroya.
(Moscow--Exhibition buildings)

ZHITLOV, Ya., mekhanik

One boiler cleaning operation per navigation season. Rech. transp. 14 no.5:7 My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Parokhod "Kulibin", Kamskoye parokhodstvo.
(Boilers, Marine) (Feed water purification)



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ca

30

The use of 100% synthetic rubber alone for covering machine rolls in paper manufacture. A. Zhitluvskaya. *Caoutchouc and Rubber* (U. S. S. R.) 1937, No. 6, 51-2. Synthetic-rubber mixts. suitable for the purpose are described.

A. Pestoff

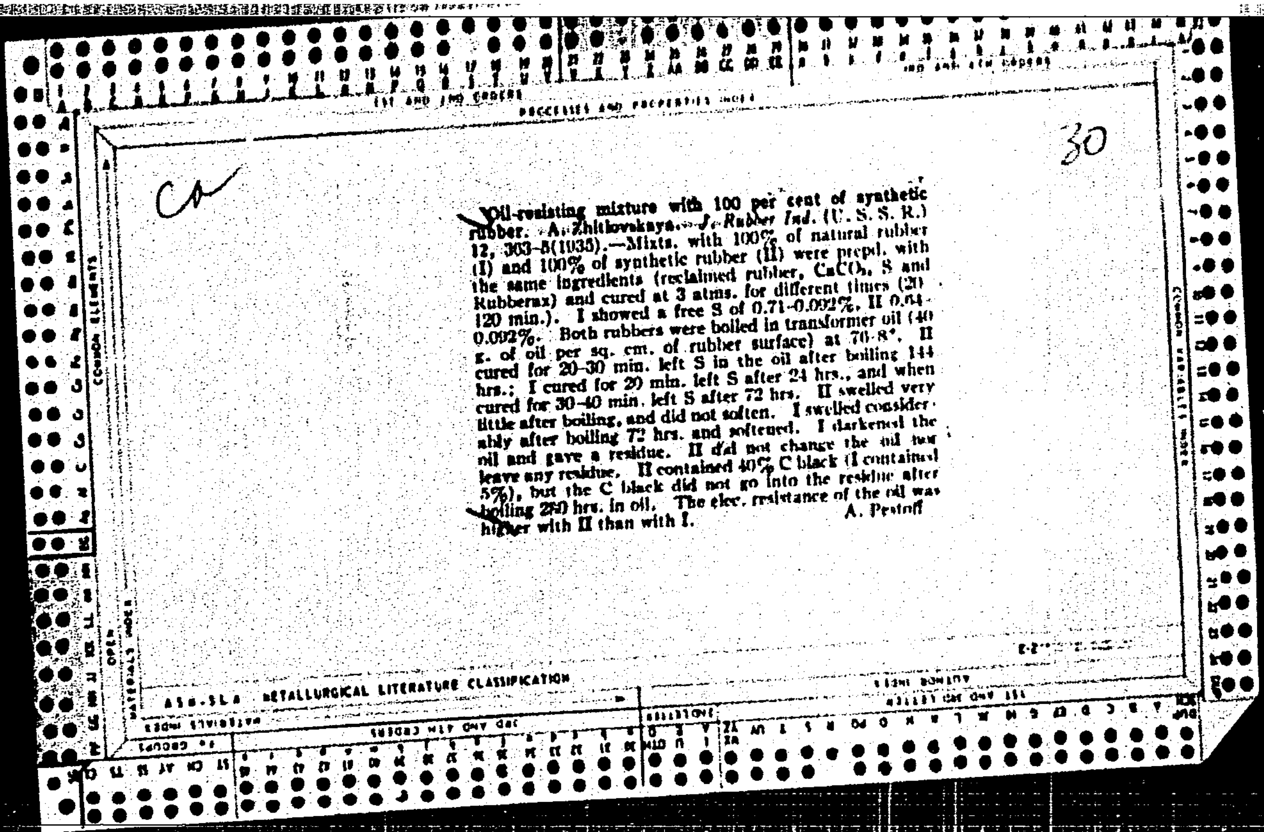
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ch

30

Zinc oxide as an activator for mixtures of synthetic rubber. A. Zhitkovskaya. *Caoutchouc and Rubber* (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No. 11, 26-7.—Numerous tests have shown the possibility of omitting ZnO from mixts. contg. synthetic rubber prepd. by the rod method without impairing the properties of the vulcanizates. A mixt. contg. mercaptobenzothiazole and 5% ZnO showed the following characteristics: tensile strength 50 kg./per sq. cm.; relative elongation 536%; residual elongation 44%; Shore hardness 48; swelling in benzine after 6 hrs. 138%; plasticity of crude mixt. 0.67; plasticity after boiling in water for 60 min. 0.45; for the same mixt. without ZnO the values were 56, 520, 40, 52, 101, 0.45 and 0.36, resp. Various mixts. of the emulsion-type synthetic rubber were also tested, but the results were not conclusive. The mech. properties with and without ZnO were practically the same, but scorching was less, and swelling in benzine increased with decrease in ZnO. Swelling in benzine should be used in conjunction with mech. properties to det. the effect of ZnO on mixts. contg. emulsion-type rubber. B. Z. Kamich

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Co

30

Oil-resisting mixture with 100 per cent of synthetic rubber. A. Zhitlovskaya. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U.S.S.R.) 12, 303-5(1935).—Mixts. with 100% of natural rubber (I) and 100% of synthetic rubber (II) were prepd. with the same ingredients (reclaimed rubber, $CaCO_3$, S and Rubberax) and cured at 3 atms. for different times (20-120 min.). I showed a free S of 0.71-0.092%, II 0.64-0.092%. Both rubbers were boiled in transformer oil (40 g. of oil per sq. cm. of rubber surface) at 70-8°. II cured for 20-30 min. left S in the oil after boiling 144 hrs.; I cured for 20 min. left S after 24 hrs., and when cured for 30-40 min. left S after 72 hrs. II swelled very little after boiling, and did not soften. I swelled considerably after boiling 72 hrs. and softened. I darkened the oil and gave a residue. II did not change the oil nor leave any residue. II contained 40% C black (I contained 5%), but the C black did not go into the residue after boiling 280 hrs. in oil. The elec. resistance of the oil was higher with II than with I. A. Pestoff

L 41366-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/WW/HM/RM

ACC NR: AP6022887 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/004/0022/0025

AUTHOR: Syrovatko, T. P.; Zhitlovskaya, A. I.; Amatuni, L. A.; Nikogosyan, M. G.; Medvedeva, A. M. 43 B

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: 88NP adhesive for cold bonding of rubber to metal 14

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1966, 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: adhesive, adhesive bonding, rubber / 88NP adhesive

ABSTRACT: The properties of 88-NP adhesive, prepared from NP nairit, was studied under laboratory and industrial conditions. The adhesive does not change its viscosity and adhesive properties during storage, and is thermally stable up to 70°C. The optimum strength of the adhesive joint is achieved 24 hours after the bonding. The adhesive properties of 88-NP are not impaired by the action of low temperatures. When 1/3 part of toluene is introduced into the adhesive composition as the solvent, the crystallization temperature of 88-NP decreases. The adhesive produces satisfactory bonding strengths with various materials. It is concluded that 88-NP adhesive is suitable for bonding the majority of commonly used rubbers to various materials. In the presence of a plasticizer, however, the bonding strength decreases because the plasticizers migrate from the rubber to the film of adhesive and cause it to soften. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 30Nov64.

Card 1/1

UDC: 668.395.004.12

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

CA

Rapid method for the determination of vanadium in blast-furnace slags and dust. K. K. Suprun and Yu. M. Zhitlovskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 1194-5(1938).—As little as 0.04-0.07% V can be detd. in about 3 hrs. with consistently accurate results by the modified method of Lur'e and Nekrasova (*C. A.* 29, 6529^4). Heat a 3-g. sample in a Pt dish with 30 ml. of 50% H_2SO_4 and 10 ml. HF to a 20-ml. vol., add 10 ml. HF and evap. to fumes (5-10 min.). Dissolve the residue in hot water, dil. to 400 ml., oxidize V with 0.1 *N* $KMnO_4$, add 20 ml. H_3PO_4 and titrate with $FeSO_4$ to a diphenylamine end point (cf. Hammer, *C. A.* 11, 3000). Chas. Blanc

8

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZHITNAYA, V.I.

В. И. Житная защитила 24/V 1960 г. в Совете Харьковского медицинского института диссертацию на тему *«Клинические и патоморфологические особенности кавернозного туберкулеза легких у больных хроническим первичным туберкулезом»*.

Клинические наблюдения на большом числе больных туберкулезом и патоморфологические исследования позволили сделать обоснованные выводы об особенностях первичного туберкулеза, длительно протекающего у подростков и взрослых.

Candidate of Medical Sciences

Dissertations approved by the Higher Attestation Commission in January and February of 1961. Terap. arkh. no. 6:117-121 '61

ZHITNAYA, V. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinical and pathomorphological characteristics of cavernous tuberculosis of the lungs in patients with chronic primary tuberculosis." Khar'kov, 1960. 14 pp; (Khar'kov State Medical Inst); 200 copies; free; (KL, 17-60, 169)

Zhitnev, N.F.

KOLOTUSHKINA, A.P.; ZHITNEV, N.F.

Conference on economics. Sel'khozmashina no.10:3 of cover O '57. (MLRA 10:9)

(Agricultural machinery)

VOLKOV, Yu.I., inzh.; GAFANOVICH, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GLADKOV, N.G., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; GORKUSHA, A.Ye., agr.; ZHITNEV, N.F., inzh.; ZANIN, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAUSHITSYN, V.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZVOLINSKIY, N.P.; ZEL'TSERMAN, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAIPOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KASPAROVA, S.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KOLOTUSHKINA, A.P., kand.ekon.nauk; KRUGLYAKOV, A.M., inzh.; KURNIKOV, I.I., inzh.; LAVRENT'YEV, L.N., inzh.; LEBEDEV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVITIN, Yu.I., inzh.; MAKHLIN, Ye.A., inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, G.S., inzh.; POLESHCHENKO, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLUNOCHEV, I.M., agr.; P'YANKOV, I.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; RABINOVICH, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, A.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; STISHKOVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; TURBIN, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHABAN, I.V., inzh.; CHAPKEVICH, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHERNOV, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHMELEV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASHICHENKO, A.V., inzh., red.; KLETSKIN, M.I., inzh., red.; MOLYUKOV, G.A., inzh., red.; BLAGOSKLONOVA, N.Yu., inzh., red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Reference book for the designer of agricultural machinery in two volumes] Spravochnik konstruktora sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashin v dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.1. 1960. 655 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Agricultural machinery--Design and construction)

ZHITNEV N.F.

KOCHENENKO, D.V.; ZHITNEV, N.F.

Technological analysis of the process of harvesting potatoes by machine. Sel'khozmashina no.9:10-12 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya. (Potatoes--Harvesting)

ZHITNEV, N.F., inzh., red.; KOLOTUSHKINA, A.P., kand. ekonom. nauk, red.;
GORYACHKIN, M.I., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; FAL'KO, O.S.,
inzh., red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Economic effectiveness of the agricultural machinery] Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' novykh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashin; metodika i normativno-spravochnye materialy. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-r , 1961. 314 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Agricultural machinery)

L 17093-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pr-4 JD/WW/JW
ACCESSION NR: AP3004691 S/0189/63/000/004/0036/0038

67

AUTHORS: Zhitnev, Yu. N.; Filippov, Yu. V.

TITLE: High-pressure ozone synthesis from nitrogen-oxygen mixtures

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 36-38

TOPIC TAGS: ozone, ozone synthesis, discharge, oxygen, nitrogen-oxygen, pressure

ABSTRACT: Electrosynthesis of ozone was conducted at 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 atmospheres
from mixtures of nitrogen with 82, 50, 32, and 22% oxygen. The synthesis of ozone
from technical grade oxygen served as control, and type of ozonator used was identi-
cal with the one described by N. I. Kobozev, I. A. Semiokhin and Ye. N. Pitskhelauri
(Kinetika i kataliz, 6, 81, 88, 1960). It was found that for technical oxygen the
maximum yield of ozone (nearly 8%) was obtained at 1 atmosphere, while for mixtures
of oxygen with nitrogen the maximum was reached at 2 atmospheres. These amounts
decreased from 7% to slightly over 3% with the decrease in oxygen content from 82%
to 32%. It is suggested that the lowering of the concentration of ozone in the
presence of nitrogen may be due to the oxidation products of nitrogen. The amount
of these, calculated as NO, was estimated by the authors as 0.1% by volume. Orig.
art. has: 2 charts.

Card 1/2

L 17093-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004691

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Moscow University, Department of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 30Oct62 DATE ACQ: 06Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

L 16952-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(q)/BDS AFFTC Pr-4 JD
S/0076/63/037/009/2136/2137

ACCESSION NR: AP3006631

61

AUTHOR: Zhitnev, Yu. N.

TITLE: Automatic analyzer for ozone

SOURCE: Zh. fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 9, 1963, 2136-2137

TOPIC TAGS: ozone, automatic analyzer, thermal conductivity method, gas analysis, analysis, katharometer, thermistor, semiconductor thermistor, ST-3 thermistor, T*Sh-1 thermistor

ABSTRACT: An improved thermal conductivity method has been developed for periodic determination of ozone in ozone-oxygen and ozone-air flow systems at constant pressure. Two types of katharometers were designed and tested, a brass semiflow cell equipped with ST-3 thermistor and a molybdenum glass flow-through cell with T*Sh-1 thermistors. The semiconductor thermistors were coated with a glass film to prevent reaction of ozone with the katharometer wires. A complete assembly for automatic gas analysis is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The reference cell and the measuring

Card 1/2

L 16952-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006631

cell form the two arms of a resistance bridge, which is connected to a 5-mv potentiometer. Potentiometer readings are recorded automatically as peaks. Ozone concentration is determined from the heights of the peaks; a linear calibration graph is used. Complete analysis required only 80 sec. The sensitivity of the method is at least 0.03 vol% ozone if the katharometer temperature is maintained constant within 0.2C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 09Nov62 DATE ACQ: 30Sep63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CH, EL NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ZHITNEV, Yu.N.

Automatic analysis of ozone. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.9:2136-2137 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

ZHITNEV, Yu.N.

Automatic analysis of ozone. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.9:2136-
2137 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

S/076/60/034/01/034/044
B004/B007

5(4)

AUTHORS: Filippov, Yu. V., Zhitnev, Yu. N.

TITLE: Ozonizers Made From Plastics

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 1, pp 209 - 210 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out the use of plastics, which are more easily workable as dielectric layer of the ozonizer instead of glass. They describe such an ozonizer, which they produced from viniplast (Fig 1). Viniplast has good electric breakdown strength (15 - 35 kv/mm), a sufficient dielectric constant ($\varepsilon = 4$), and is resistive both to ozone and to the electric discharge. The characteristic features of the ozonizer produced were: Operating voltage 8 kv, frequency 1500 cps, temperature of cooling water 20°, oxygen pressure 780 torr, amperage 6.5 ma, power 14 w. Figure 2 shows the dependence of the ozone concentration on the factor U/V (Power of the ozonizer: gas velocity). There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: September 16, 1959

Card 1/1

SLAVINSKAYA, N.A.; ZHITNEVA, G.P.; KAMENETSKAYA, S.A.; PSHEZHETSKIY, S. Ya.

Effect of ionized radiation on the kinetics of butane oxidation. Part. 2. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.6:1293-1298 Je'62 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva.

[illegible] influence of fast [illegible]

[illegible] reaction [illegible]

S/844/62/000/000/059/129
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Slavinskaya, N. A., Kamenetskaya, S. A., Pshezhetskiy, S. Ya. and Zhitneva, G. P.

TITLE: A study of the kinetics of the chain oxidation of butane in the vapor phase, under the action of fast electrons

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 353-356

TEXT: Kinetics of the aerial oxidation of gaseous butane were studied under steady irradiation with fast electrons (the energy absorbed by the gas ρ being 0.6, 1.2 or 2.4 x 10^{16} ev/cm^3.sec) at 613 - 640 mm Hg and between 185 and 257°C, to elucidate the mechanism of such reactions. The intermediate oxidation products were estimated polarographically, the unchanged butane chromatographically, and the reaction rate was followed by the increase in pressure, Δp. The log Δp/time plots were linear in all cases, as predicted by the kinetic equations derived for branched-chain mecha-

S/844/62/000/000/059/129
D204/D307

A study of the kinetics ...

nisms by N. N. Semenov. Both the initial number of active centers, n_0, and a parameter characterizing the extent of chain-branching increased linearly with increasing intensity of irradiation, whilst the effective activation energy was decreased. A mathematical treatment is presented, showing that the rates of oxidation of hydrocarbons under constant irradiation may be described by branched-chain kinetic equations, the actual parameters being a function of the irradiation intensity. The relative increase in n_0 under the action of irradiation was comparatively lower at higher temperatures. The effect of radiation on chain-branching is ascribed to the action of the irradiation on intermediate oxidation products (aldehydes and peroxides); these products were shown to decompose in proportion to the duration of irradiation. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov)

Card 2/2

38429
S/076/62/036/006/003/011
B117/B138

5.4600

AUTHORS: Slavinskaya, N. A., Zhitneva, G. P., Kamenetskaya, S. A., and Pshezhetskiy, S. Ya.

TITLE: Effect of ionizing radiation on the kinetics of butane oxidation. II. Reaction mechanism

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 6, 1962, 1293 - 1298

TEXT: The first section of this report (I) (N. A. Slavinskaya, S. A. Kamenetskaya, S. Ya. Pshezhetskiy, L. A. Vasil'yev, Zh. fiz. khimii, 34, 1169, 1960) dealt with the formal kinetics of chain reactions in butane oxygen oxidation. This section describes studies of the oxidation mechanism of butane under fast electron irradiation with particular attention to its effect on the ramification of the reaction chain. The source was an electron accelerator with extracted beam of three intensities 25, 50, and 100 μa. The electron energy absorbed by the gas was determined from the decomposition of nitrogen oxide: 0.6 at 25 μa, 1.2 at 50 μa, and $2.4 \cdot 10^{15}$ ev/cm^3 at 100 μa. The reaction rate was measured by the method des-

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S/076/62/036/006/003/011
B117/B138

Effect of ionizing ...

cribed in I. Besides the chromatographic determination of butane, also the products of its partial oxidation (peroxides and aldehydes) were also studied polarographically. Experimental conditions: initial pressure of the butane - air mixture = 613 mm Hg; temperature = 185 - 257°C. The temperature dependence of the reaction rate was recorded at two radiation intensities ($1.2\cdot10^{15}$ and $2.4\cdot10^{11}$ ev/cm^3.sec). As in I, the main parameters of the reaction kinetics were determined from experimental curves, using the equations suggested by N. I. Semenov (O nekotorykh problemakh khimicheskoy kinetiki (Some problems of chemical kinetics) Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1954) for ramified chain reactions. It was found that the effective activation energy E_{eff} decreased and the number of initial active centers n_0 and the ramification factor φ increase as radiation intensity rose. This is consistent with the previously determined dependence of these parameters on the intensity of the electron beam. Accelerated accumulation of peroxides and aldehydes was found with rising intensity of the electron beam. Examination of their concentration as a function of this intensity showed that they decompose under the action of electrons. The amount of decomposing peroxides was proportional to the radiation intensity. The

Card 2/3

S/076/62/036/006/003/011
B117/B138

Effect of ionizing ...

decomposition of aldehydes is more complicated, and they are assumed to play a less significant part in chain ramification. Summary: The greater ramification of the chain at high radiation intensity cannot only be due to the formation of initial active centers, but also to the radiative decomposition which causes a degenerate ramification. Further research is needed for the problem of whether the decomposition of peroxides and aldehydes is due to direct absorption of radiation energy only, or whether the energy may be transferred their molecules by collision with ions or excited nitrogen molecules. The kinetic phenomena observed are assumed to be related to a direct or indirect effect of radiation on intermediate products. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova, Moskva (Physicochemical Scientific Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1960

Card 3/3

P

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : General and Specialized Zoology. Insects.
Harmful Insects and Acarids.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No.105303

AUTHOR : Zhitneva, P. I.
INST. : —
TITLE : Control of Acarids and Macrolepidoptera on Black Currant.

ORIG. PUB. : Mosk. kolkhoznik, 1953, No. 4, 39-40

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

22

ZHITNIK, D.D.

ZHITNIK, D.D.

Modern treatment of burns. Med.sestra 17 no.1:20-25 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I.Sitenko.
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk, ZHITNIK, D.D. (Kiyev)

Early diagnosis and prevention of some congenital diseases and deformities of the musculoskeletal system. Med.sestra 17 no.10 6-12 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I. Sitenko.
(MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

ACCESSION NR: AP5000[illegible] [illegible]

fields. Orig. art. has: [illegible]

L 3435-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GS/GW UR/0000/65/000/000/0533/0533 56 B

ACCESSION NR: AT5023635

AUTHORS: Zhitnik, I. A.; Krutov, V. V.; Malyavkin, L. P.; Mandel'shtam, S. L.

TITLE: Image of the sun in the far short wave region of the spectrum (Thesis)

12

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965, Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 533

TOPIC TAGS: solar X radiation, solar facula

ABSTRACT: The image of the sun in the short wave region of the spectrum 170-400 Å was obtained by using apparatus placed on a geophysical rocket launched June 6, 1963, which reached an altitude of 500 km. It was observed that regions of enhanced intensity of the short wave radiation are located above facula fields and remain on the sun for at least a solar day.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

ZHITNIK, L.N. (Irkutsk)

Case of primary sarcoma of the gallbladder. Arkh. pat. no.10: 50-51 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - prof. A.V. Smol'yannikov) i patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye Moskovskoy gorodskoy ordena Lenina klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Botkina (zav. - dotsent V.P. Kesareva).

ZHITNIK, N.

Universal stand used to demonstrate the operations of thermostats and control instruments. Avt.transp. 35 no.9:26 S '57.(MIRA 10:10)
(Thermostat) (Measuring instruments)

SELIVERSTOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHITNIK, R.S., inzh.

Air-conditioning system for "Tsimlyanskges" type tankers. Trudy LIVT no.69:5-11 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

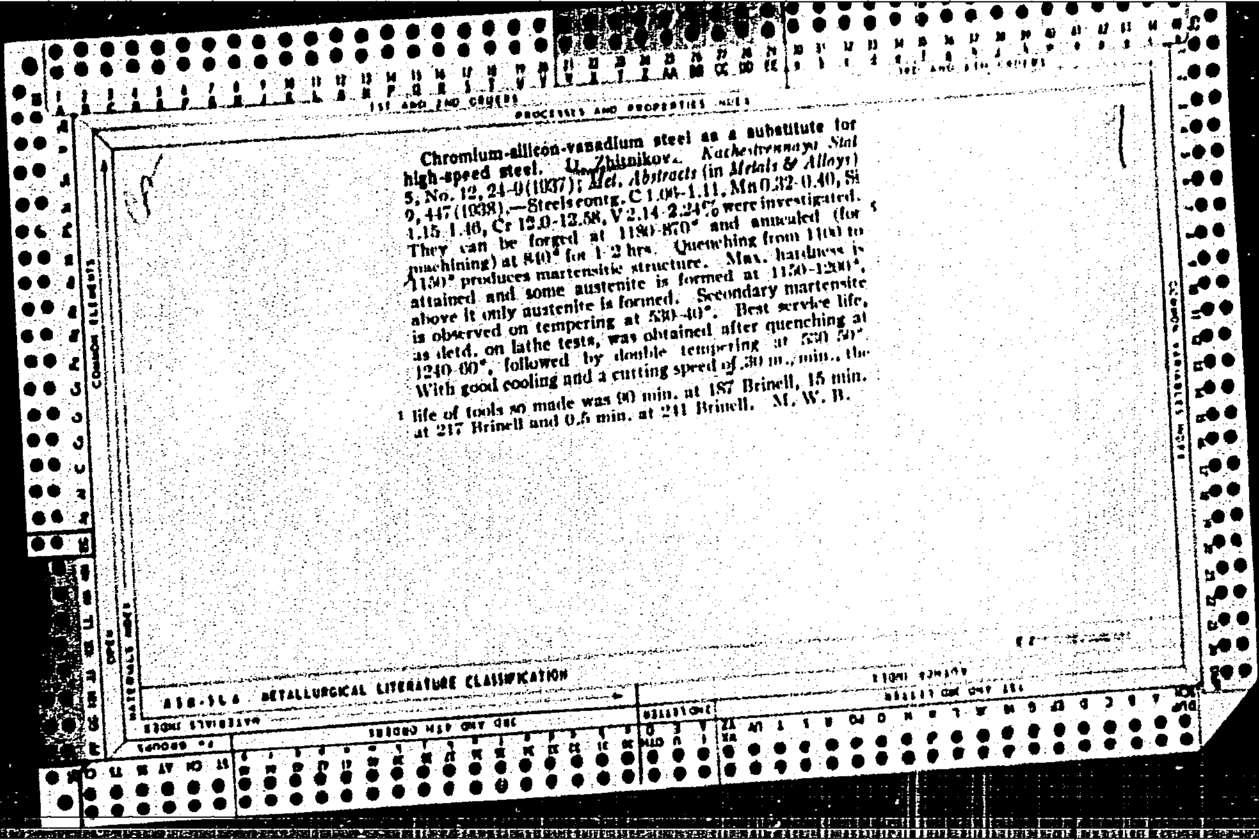
VERESHCHAGIN-YANKO, O.A., inzh.; ZHITNIK, V.S., inzh.

Method of multilayer blasting. Transp. stroi. 15 no.1:49-50 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

ZHITNIK, V.S., inzh.; ZUB, N.I., inzh.

Using pyroxylin powder in open pits. Bezop.truda v prom. 7 no.2:6-7
F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

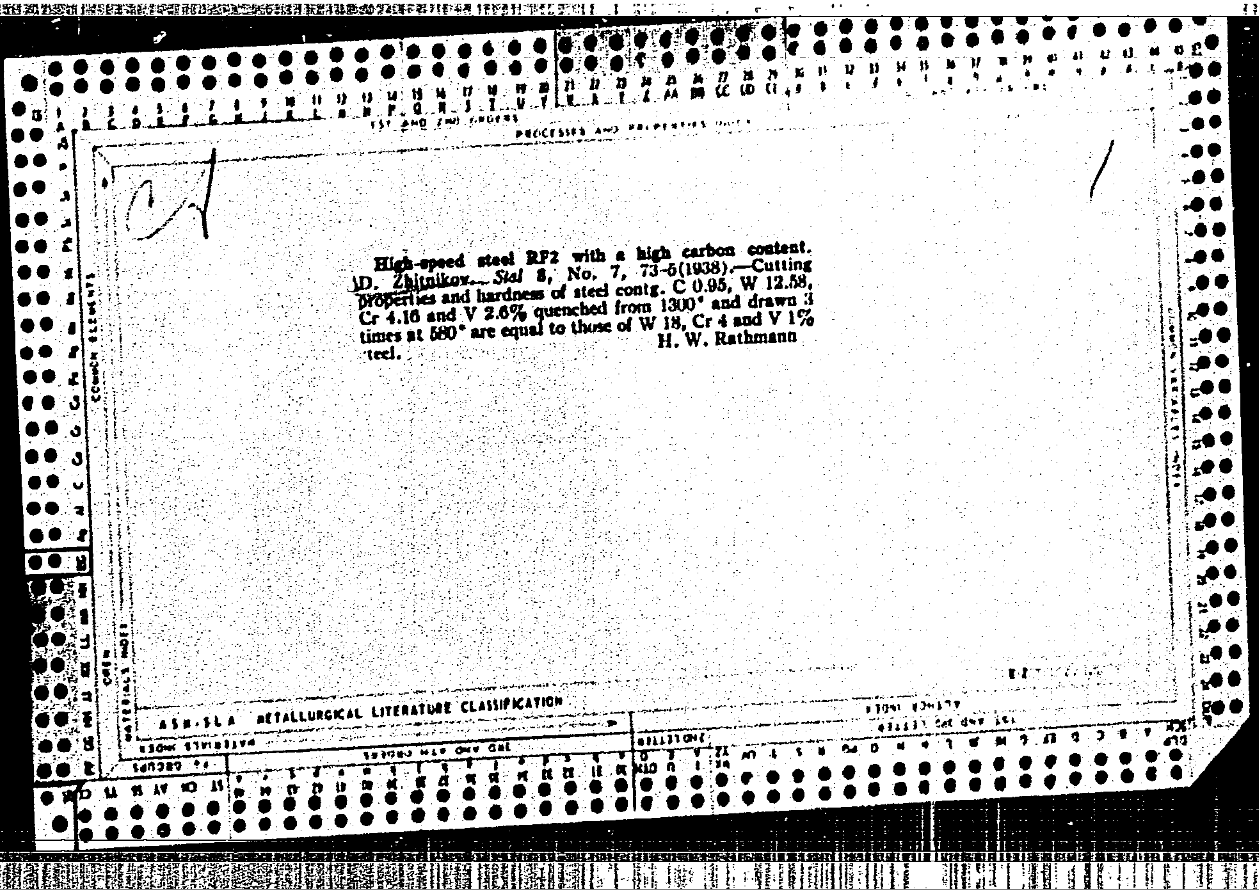
(Pyroxylin) (Blasting)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Chromium-silicon-vanadium steel as a substitute for high-speed steel. U. Zhitnikov. *Kachestvennaya Stal* 5, No. 12, 24-9(1937); *Met. Abstracts* (in *Metals & Alloys*) 9, 447(1938).—Steels contg. C 1.06-1.11, Mn 0.32-0.40, Si 1.15-1.46, Cr 12.0-12.58, V 2.14-2.24% were investigated. They can be forged at 1180-870° and annealed (for machining) at 840° for 1-2 hrs. Quenching from 1100 to 1150° produces martensitic structure. Max. hardness is attained and some austenite is formed at 1150-1200°, above it only austenite is formed. Secondary martensite is observed on tempering at 530-40°. Best service life, as detd. on lathe tests, was obtained after quenching at 1240-60°, followed by double tempering at 530-50°. With good cooling and a cutting speed of 30 m./min., the life of tools so made was 90 min. at 187 Brinell, 15 min. at 217 Brinell and 0.5 min. at 241 Brinell. M. W. B.

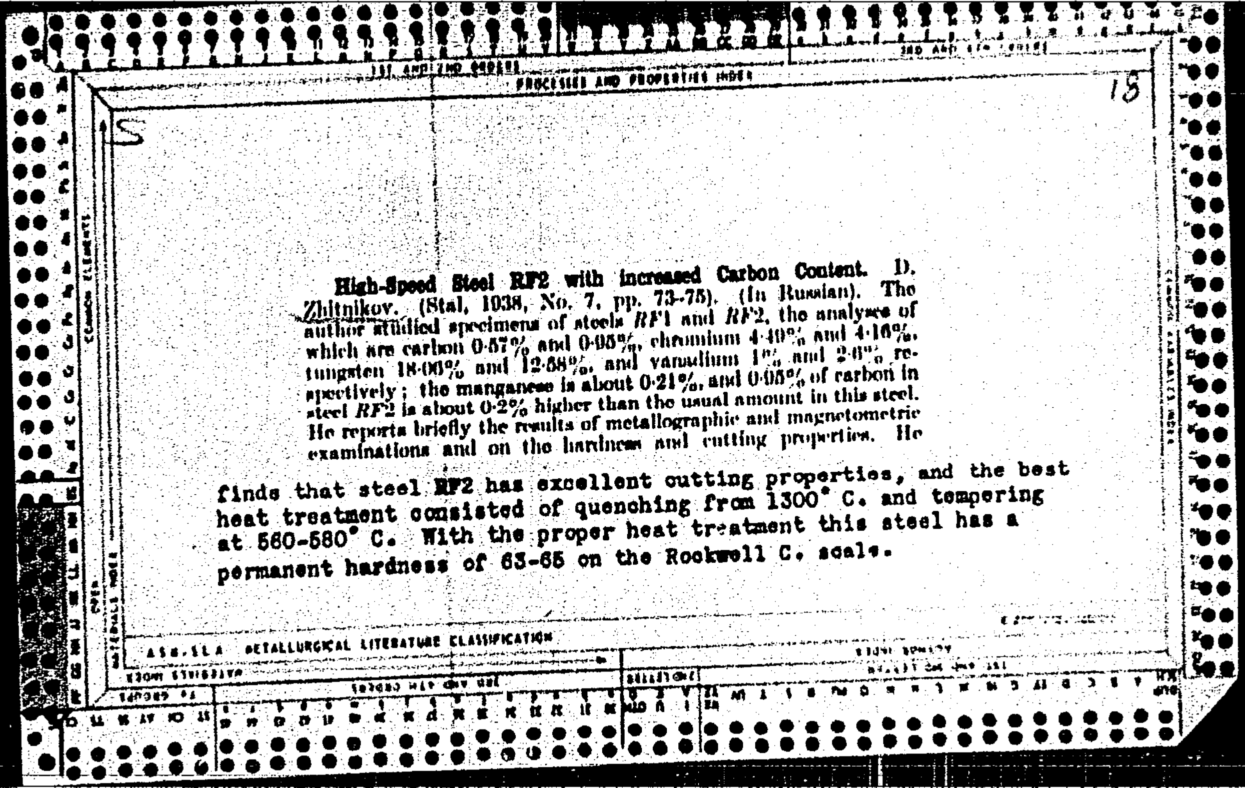
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1

High-speed steel RF2 with a high carbon content. D. Zhitnikov. *Stal* 8, No. 7, 73-5(1938).—Cutting properties and hardness of steel contg. C 0.95, W 12.58, Cr 4.16 and V 2.6% quenched from 1300° and drawn 3 times at 580° are equal to those of W 18, Cr 4 and V 1% steel.

H. W. Rathmann


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

15

S

High-Speed Steel RF2 with Increased Carbon Content. D. Zhitnikov. (Stal, 1938, No. 7, pp. 73-75). (In Russian). The author studied specimens of steels *RF*1 and *RF*2, the analyses of which are carbon 0·57% and 0·95%, chromium 4·40% and 4·16%, tungsten 18·00% and 12·58%, and vanadium 1% and 2·0% respectively; the manganese is about 0·21%, and 0·05% of carbon in steel *RF*2 is about 0·2% higher than the usual amount in this steel. He reports briefly the results of metallographic and magnetometric examinations and on the hardness and cutting properties. He finds that steel RF2 has excellent cutting properties, and the best heat treatment consisted of quenching from 1300° C. and tempering at 560-580° C. With the proper heat treatment this steel has a permanent hardness of 63-65 on the Rockwell C. scale.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

18

S

Chromium-Silicon-Vanadium Steel *EI*172 as a Substitute for High-Speed Steel. D. G. Zhitnikov. (Kachestvennaya Stal, 1937, No. 12, pp. 24-29). (In Russian). The *EI*172 steel contains 11-13% of chromium, 2·1-2·5% of vanadium, 1·1-1·7% of silicon, 1-1·5% of carbon and up to 0·4% of manganese. The author describes in detail an investigation of the suitable conditions for forging, annealing and welding this alloy, and studies its hardness, macro- and micro-structure and magnetic properties, its machine-ability and its application for cutting tools. His general conclusion is that this steel could replace high-speed tungsten steel for cutting soft (150-180 Brinell) steel, provided that a cutting speed of 18-20 m. per min. was used with efficient cooling. The best cutting properties in the steel were obtained by quenching from 1240-1260° C. and double tempering at 530-550° C.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZHITNIKOV, D. G.

25550. ZHITNIKOV, D. G.
Likvatsiya v 230-T Slitke. Stal', 1948, No. 7, s. 598-602.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

ZHITNIKOV, D. G.
25550

Likvatsiya V 230-T Slitke. Stal', 1948, No. 7, s. 598-602

SO: LETOPIS NOV 30, 1948

ZHITNIKOV, D.G. (g.Novocherkassk)

Improving the quality of brush-holder springs. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 3 no.6:45-46 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Electric railway motors) (Electric brushes)

ZHITNIKOV, D.G.

Gearing made from seamless blanks. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 5 no.11:25 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik tsentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Novocherkasskogo elektrovozostroitel'nogo zavoda.
(Electric locomotives—Transmission devices)

ZHITNIKOV, D. G.

FA 6/49T81

USSR/Metals Jul 48
Casting
Steel Ingots

"Liquation in a 230-Ton Ingot," D. G. Zhitnikov, Engr, Novo-Kramatorsk Mach Constr Factory, 4 3/4 pp

"Stal'" No 7

Reports investigation of liquation in a 230-ton ingot which established nature and effect of spotted liquation on mechanical properties of large ingots. True picture of zonal segregation formed only with a corresponding separate appraisal of impurity concentrations for liquation spots and clear background

FDB 6/49T81

USSR/Metals (Contd) Jul 48

Prevention of spotted liquation requires complete deoxidation of metal and careful observation of best casting process. Gives microphotographs.

FDB 6/49T81

CA

Segregation in a 230-ton ingot. D. G. Zhitnikov. *Stal* 8, 598-602(1948).—Cross sections from the top and bottom of a 230-ton ingot were studied radially. In the top section there was a great accumulation of C near the center. P also collected considerably near the center as did Mn to a minor degree. Si was evenly distributed. A similar segregation took place in the bottom section except that it was in the opposite direction, i.e., from the axis toward the periphery. Prolonged heating did not equalize the distribution of these elements. In the areas where segregation took place dark spots were observed. Chem. analyses were made of the material from these dark spots and from adjacent bright metal. The spots contained a considerable accumulation of C, Mn, and P, and particularly of S. The mech. properties of samples contg. the dark spots were greatly reduced. Dark spot segregation can be avoided if the melt is thoroughly deoxidized, the teemed metal is not excessively hot, and the teeming is not unduly rapid. The uneven distribution of C can be avoided by using for large ingots melts from several furnaces in which the C is adjusted for each particular part of the ingot. M. Hoseh

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

7

Cyanide-bath hardening of tools of high-speed steel. D. G. Zhitnikov. *Metallurg* 12, No. 12, 77-83(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 1302.—The ability of high-speed steels to hold an edge is increased up to 150% by treatment in a salt bath contg. 50% KCN and 50% NaCN at 540-60° for 5-20 min. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZHITNIKOV, I.S.

[Home-made visual aids for the study of the zoology of vertebrates] Samodel'nye nagliadnye posobiia po zoologii pozvonochnykh. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1954. 72 p. (MLRA 8:2D)

ZHITNIKOV, L., inzhener.

Improvement of stope timbering. Mast.ugl. 2 no.12:10-11 D '53.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Mine timbering)